Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (Currently Amended) A method of obtaining ~~a recombinant glucose binding~~ active recombinant Concanavalin A protein expressed in ~~non-plant~~ a bacterial host cells comprising the steps of:

~~reducing the glycogen content of a lysate of said cells~~.

(a) expressing said recombinant Concanavalin A in a bacterial host cell;

(b) producing a lysate containing said Concanavalin A, wherein said lysate has a reduced glycogen content; and

(c) recovering said Concanavalin A.

2. (Currently Amended) A method as claimed in claim 1 comprising ~~treating a lysate of said cells with~~ adding a buffer, in which glycogen is soluble, but in which said Concanavalin A protein is insoluble, to the lysate.

3. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 2 wherein other impurities are also soluble in said buffer.

4. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 2 wherein said buffer is a low ionic strength buffer ($I<0.3$) with a pH between 8.5 and 9.5.

5. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 4 wherein said buffer further comprises a metal chelating agent.

6. (Currently Amended) A method as claimed in claim 5 wherein said metal chelating agent is ~~EDTA~~ ethylene-diamine-tetra-acetic acid.

7. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 2 wherein said buffer further comprises a non-ionic detergent.

8. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 7 wherein said non-ionic detergent is Triton X-100.

9. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 2 wherein said buffer comprises 2-(cyclohexylamino)-ethanesulphonic acid.

10. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 2 wherein said buffer comprises borate.

11. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 10 wherein said buffer is 20 mM Borax ($Na_2B_4O_7.10H_2O$.)

12. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 4 wherein said pH is between 9.05-9.25.

13. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 4 wherein $I<0.1$.

14. (Currently Amended) A method as claimed in claim 1 further comprising the step of removing any ~~glycogen-Con A~~ Concanavalin A complex formed.

15. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein said non-plant host is a bacterium.

16. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 15 wherein said bacterium is *Escherichia coli*.

17. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 16 wherein said *Escherichia coli* cells are incapable of producing glycogen due to defects or mutations in genes for the biosynthesis of glycogen.

18. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein said non-plant host cells have been cultured in the absence of an assimilable carbohydrate or carbon source that may be accumulated as glycogen.

19. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 18 wherein said non-plant host cells have been cultured in the absence of glucose.

20. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein said glucose binding protein is a glucose binding lectin.

21. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 20 wherein said lectin is Concanavalin A.

22. (Withdrawn) The use of a buffer in which glycogen is soluble, but in which a glucose binding protein is insoluble in the method of obtaining the recombinant glucose binding protein expressed by a non-plant host cell according to claim 1.

23. (Canceled)

24. (Withdrawn) A recombinant glucose binding protein that is obtained by the method of claim 1 and substantially free of glycogen, and other impurities.

25. (Withdrawn) A protein as claimed in claim 24, wherein said protein is a lectin.

26. (Withdrawn) A protein as claimed in claim 25, wherein said lectin is Concanavalin A, or a precursor form, or a mutant, or a variable valency or low valency form thereof.

27. (Withdrawn) The use of a recombinant glucose binding protein as claimed in claim 24 in a system where the presence of glycogen would interfere with the binding of said glucose binding protein to another ligand.

28. (Withdrawn) The use as claimed in claim 27 for measuring glucose concentration.

29. (Withdrawn) The use as claimed in claim 27 wherein the recombinant protein is expressed from a coding sequence derived from a leguminous plant.

30. (Withdrawn) The use as claimed in claim 29 wherein said plant is of the genus *Canavalia*.

31. (Withdrawn) The use as claimed in claim 27 wherein said plant is *Canavalia ensiformis*.

32. (Withdrawn) The use as claimed in claim 27 wherein said protein is a lectin.

33. (Withdrawn) The use as claimed in claim 27 wherein said protein is a Concanavalin-A like lectin.

34. (Withdrawn) The use as claimed in claim 27 wherein said protein is Concanavalin A, or a precursor form, or a mutant, or a variable valency or low valency form thereof, which is substantially free of Con-A-sequence related polypeptides or fragments.

35. (Withdrawn) The use as claimed in claim 33 wherein said Concanavalin A is in the mature tetrameric tetravalent form.

36. (Withdrawn) The use as claimed in claim 28 wherein the protein is substantially free of glycogen.

37. (Withdrawn) The use as claimed in claim 28 wherein said glucose concentration is measured by viscometric methods.

38. (Withdrawn) The use as claimed in claim 28 wherein said glucose concentration is measured using a fluorescence-based method.

39. (Withdrawn) The use as claimed in claim 38 wherein the method utilizes an analyte analogue which is a glucose derivative, a polymer or polysaccharide containing glucose or a carrier molecule covalently linked to a glucose derivative or glucose.

40. (Withdrawn) The use as claimed in claim 39 wherein said carrier molecule is a protein.

41. (Withdrawn) The use as claimed in claim 40 wherein said carrier protein is a serum albumin.

42. (Withdrawn) The use as claimed in claim 27 wherein said protein forms part of a glucose biosensor.

Claims 43-44 (Canceled)